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BURGH OF MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW



INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

10, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1951

by
DUGALD FERGUSON
M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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MOTHERWELL:
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1952

To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the
Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh
of Motherwell and Wishaw.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Public Health Department, prepared in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 (Sec. 23), on the health of the Burgh for the year 1951.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all officials and members of the staff for the assistance which they rendered during the year.

I am, Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant,

DUGALD FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Airbles Road,
Motherwell,
April, 1952.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

DUGALD FERGUSON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Part-time Dental Surgeon:

Mr D. FISHER, L.D.S.

Superintendent of Health Visitors and Home Nurses,
Supervisor of Midwives:

MARGARET B. MACINTYRE

Assistant Superintendents of Health Visitors and Home Nurses:

MARY I. WHYTE

ANNE A. BOYD.

Health Visitors and Home Nurses:

JANET AMOS	ELIZABETH GOW
MARY FALCONER	MARY MACDONALD
THORA FOULIS	MARGARET MAGUIRE
MARGARET DUNBAR	JESSIE DREW
MARY MACLEAN	MARJORY JOHNSTON
ANNIE MACPHERSON	ROSANNA HEPBURN
MARGARET CAMERON	JESSIE FISHER
MARGARET GREENSHIELDS	ANNE CARLIN
CATHERINE STEVENSON	ELIZABETH DONALD

Clinic Nursing Staff:

Sister in Charge	ELIZABETH YOUNG
Staff Nurse	AGNES RINTOUL
Staff Nurse	ELIZA MACASKILL
Probationer	DORA DOIG

Midwives :

FLORA ALLAN

CHRISTINA A. FLEMING

BESSIE ELLIS

MARGARET JARVIE

MARION FERGUSON

MARGARET MARSHALL

BRIDGET QUINN

Clerical Staff :

ROBERT L. KIRKLAND

SUZANNE ROBERTSON

ELEANOR MORTON

EDITH RITCHIE

ELLA GIBB

Health Committee.

Meets following meeting of Children's Committee on the third Thursday before the first Tuesday of each month: to attend to and report upon all matters relating to the following, viz.:—

(1) All general Public Health matters; (2) Slaughter-houses; (3) Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths and (4) Operation of the functions of the Town Council under the Public Health (Scotland) Acts and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts in regard to (a) nuisances; (b) the paving of private courts; (c) passages and stairs and (d) public cleansing, all as provided in the Motherwell and Wishaw Burgh Administration Scheme,

1948.

Convener—Councillor Hunter.

Bailie Haig; Police Judge Wilson; Councillors Robertson, Mincher, Brogan, Fleming, Donnelly and Johnston (to May, 1951).

Convener—Bailie Robertson.

Bailies Twaddell and Dawkins; Councillors Mincher, Fleming, Connor, Hunter (late), Kerr and Johnston (from May, 1951).

CLINICS AND DISPENSARIES.

Ante-Natal	...	...	Mondays and Thursdays at 8.45 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Post-Natal	...	...	Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Child Welfare	...		Mondays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell. Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Wishaw.
School	...	...	Mondays and Thursdays at 1.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Tuberculosis	...	...	Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell. Thursdays at 2 p.m. The Hospital, Wishaw.
Dental	...	...	Wednesdays at 8.45 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Ophthalmic	...	...	Fridays at 8.45 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
X-Ray	...	...	Fridays at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Artificial Pneumothorax			Wednesdays at 9.30 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Diphtheria Immunisation			Fridays at 3 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell. Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Wishaw.
Venereal Diseases	...		Mondays at 11.45 a.m. The Hospital, Wishaw. Thursdays at 6 p.m. The Hospital, Wishaw.
Ear, Nose and Throat			Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.45 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Diabetic	...	...	Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Artificial Sunlight	...		Every day, by arrangement. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
General	...	...	Every day except Saturday at 2 p.m. Saturdays at 10 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Population.—The year 1951 was important in that a census was carried out so as to obtain an accurate knowledge of the population. The previous census was held in 1931 and in the intervening period only estimates of the population were published. In 1931 the population of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw was 65,611—33,394 males and 32,217 females. On 8th April, 1951, the population was 68,137—33,168 males and 34,969 females. This shows an increase in the 20 years of 2,526, namely, 3.8%. It is important to note at the same time the area of the Burgh, which extends to 4,714½ acres, giving a density of population of 14.45 per acre. The acreage of the Burgh relative to housing needs has been causing serious concern and negotiations were proceeding throughout the year with the County of Lanark for more ground on which to house the people.

Deaths.—During the year the number of deaths was 794, giving a death rate of 11.6. This is not an unusually low figure as in the census year of 1931 the death rate was 11.5 and in 1948 the death rate was estimated at 10.6. The death rate for Scotland in 1951 was 12.9.

The highest number of deaths was associated with the heart and blood vessels and are largely concerned with the ageing period of life. Other chief causes of death were:—Cancer, 109; Bronchitis, 54; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 34.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under 1 year is 48. The infant mortality rate is 41 per 1,000 births and is slightly higher than the rate for 1950. Of the 48 deaths, 34 occurred during the first month of life. This is an increase of 7 over the neonatal deaths in 1950.

Maternal Mortality.—There were 3 maternal deaths during the year, giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.5. There were 2 maternal deaths in 1950.

Births.—The number of births in 1951 was 1,183, which is 130 less than the previous year. The number of births has been gradually falling since 1947, when there were 1,659. The birth rate is 17.3, and is the lowest recorded rate in the history of the Burgh.

Marriages.—There were 657 marriages in 1951, giving a marriage rate of 9.7. This figure has only been higher on two occasions, in 1940 when it was 10.5 and in 1945 when it was 10.0. It is interesting to note that in 1921 the marriage rate was 5.2 and the birth rate 31.5, while now the marriage rate is 9.7 and the birth rate 17.3.

Infectious Diseases.—Infectious diseases are always a source of concern, so that a serious outbreak can usually be averted as soon as it is known.

The problem of Diphtheria has largely disappeared and during 1951 there were no cases reported. The Burgh has now been free from diphtheria for two consecutive years and there have been no deaths from this disease during the past three years. This, of course, does not mean that the community can affect an attitude of complacency. Immunisation against the disease has eliminated it, but if advantage is not taken of immunisation, a return of the disease can be expected. It is satisfactory to note that 872 pre-school children were immunised during the year.

In the second year of the notification of Whooping Cough, 375 cases were notified. 63% of these were in the age group 1 to 5 years. Whooping cough accounted for two deaths of children under 1 year of age.

There was an epidemic of scarlet fever during the year, amounting to 114 cases. It was of a relatively mild character and no deaths resulted from it.

There were three cases of poliomyelitis. The patients made good recovery without any paralytic symptoms.

One case of enteric fever occurred during the year, and despite much investigation, no other cases or carriers could be traced.

Tuberculosis is still a major problem with us. During 1951, 209 new cases were reported, giving an incidence of 3.07 per 1,000 of the population. This is the highest rate since 1925. It must, however, be noted that though there is an increase in the incidence, the number of deaths has fallen to 40, giving a death rate of .59. This is the lowest death rate since 1932, when the figure was .56.

The position, however, is not a happy one and has been giving rise to a good deal of concern over the past year or two. The incidence of the disease is tending to increase and is causing much illness and distress as distinct from actual deaths. At the beginning of the year there were 74 infective cases at home, and this rose to 96 at 31st December, 1951. This reservoir of

infection should be lessened by more early admission to hospital. Cases with positive sputum should be admitted to hospital immediately and patients in hospital with positive sputum should be discouraged from leaving hospital. During 1951, 57 out of 140 pulmonary cases admitted to hospital were sputum positive and 8 out of 98 cases discharged were sputum positive.

The greatest danger to a further increased incidence of the disease in future years lies in this reservoir of infective cases living at home. As long as they remain at home the Local Health Authority must concentrate on contact investigation, B.C.G. vaccination and rehousing of infective cases.

Midwifery.—Of the 1,191 births which occurred in the Burgh during 1951, 54% took place in institutions, 43% by doctors and midwives at home and 3% by Maternity Hospital nurses at home. A doctor was present at 16% of the cases conducted at home and of the remaining 68% a doctor was engaged but was not present at the confinement.

It should be noted that the tendency is for more confinements to take place in institutions. There has been a full year as far as the whole-time Midwifery Service is concerned, but it is too early yet to assess the value of a whole-time service.

Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Domestic Help.—These three services are not created as completely separate organisations, as they are dovetailed together as far as possible. It often happens that the Home Nurse is in the house as well as the Domestic Help, and when they cease to attend, the Health Visitor, who also acts as Home Nurse, continues to call at the home from time to time. The large amount of work involved in sick nursing is indicated by the fact that of the 1,179 cases treated there were 35,927 visits paid. At the same time Health Visiting of children under 5 years of age involved 36,762 visits, while 2,438 visits were paid to tuberculosis patients and 320 visits to diabetic cases and others.

The Domestic Help Scheme involved assistance to cases of illness, elderly infirm persons and to confinements. While the number of cases was 236, the average period of assistance amounted to 8½ weeks.

Housing.—During the year 340 houses were built and occupied as compared with 174 in 1950. The housing problem seems to be bristling with difficulties and the number of houses required to alleviate the present shortage continues to be in the region of 7,000. A comprehensive survey of all the houses in the Burgh was taken during the year. 18,581 houses are considered in the report relative to overcrowding and to the state of the houses.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

At the Census taken on 8th April 1951, the population of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw was 68,137.

Acreage,	...	...	...	...	...	4,714½
Persons per acre,	...	...	...	...	...	14.45
Number of deaths corrected,	...	...	...	...	...	794
Number of births corrected,	...	...	...	...	...	1,183
Death rate per 1,000 living,	...	...	...	...	...	11.6
Birth rate per 1,000 living,	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Number of deaths of infants under one year,	...	...	...	...	...	48
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births,	...	...	...	...	...	41
Number of deaths from pregnancy and parturition,	...	...	...	...	...	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births,	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Number of deaths from tuberculosis,	...	...	...	...	...	40
Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 of population,	...	...	...	...	...	0.59
Number of deaths from measles,	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of deaths from whooping cough,	...	...	...	...	...	2

The following table shows the corrected death rate since 1921:—

1921	...	12.5	} 12.64	1936	...	12.4	} 12.32
1922	...	15		1937	...	12.2	
1923	...	10.7		1938	...	11.3	
1924	...	12.9		1939	...	12.7	
1925	...	12.1		1940	...	13.0	
1926	...	12.1	} 11.38	1941	...	11.9	} 12.1
1927	...	11.2		1942	...	11.9	
1928	...	11		1943	...	12.2	
1929	...	11.3		1944	...	12.1	
1930	...	11.3		1945	...	12.4	
1931	...	11.5	} 11.9	1946	...	12.3	} 11.54
1932	...	12.5		1947	...	12.1	
1933	...	12.2		1948	...	10.6	
1934	...	11.8		1949	...	11.2	
1935	...	11.5		1950	...	11.5	
				1951	...	11.6	

Deaths.—The various causes of death are indicated in the following table:—

			Under 5	Over 5	Tl.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system,	...	...	1	33	34
Tuberculosis, other forms,	...	...	—	6	6
Syphilis and its sequelae,	...	...	—	1	1
Whooping cough,	...	...	2	—	2
Meningococcal infections,	...	...	1	—	1

	Under 5	Over 5	Tl.
Other infective and parasitic diseases, ...	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasms,	—	109	109
Benign and unspecified neoplasms, ...	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus,	—	6	6
Anaemias,	—	5	5
Other general diseases,	—	12	12
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system,	—	107	107
Other diseases of nervous system, ...	—	14	14
Rheumatic Fever,	—	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease, ...	—	10	10
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease,	—	214	214
Other diseases of heart,	—	16	16
Hypertension with heart disease, ...	—	10	10
Hypertension without heart disease, ...	—	5	5
Other circulatory diseases,	—	14	14
Influenza,	—	9	9
Pneumonia,	7	14	21
Bronchitis,	—	54	54
Other respiratory diseases,	1	15	16
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum, ...	—	7	7
Intestinal obstruction and hernia, ...	—	1	1
Gastritis and duodenitis,	—	1	1
Diarrhoea (except of newborn),	3	3	6
Cirrhosis of liver,	—	2	2
Other diseases of liver,	—	2	2
Other digestive diseases,	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis,	—	7	7
Hyperplasia of prostate,	—	5	5
Other diseases of genito-urinary system,	—	3	3
Puerperal sepsis,	—	1	1
Other puerperal causes,	—	1	1
Diseases of skin and organs of movement,	—	2	2
Congenital malformations,	6	—	6
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis,	12	—	12
Pneumonia of the newborn,	2	—	2
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy,	15	—	15
Senility,	—	19	19
Cause ill-defined and unknown,	1	7	8
Suicide,	—	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents,	1	4	5
Other violence,	3	12	15
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 739	<hr/> 794

The following table shows the mortality at different age periods for the year 1951:—

				Number of deaths.
Under 1 year,	...	...	...	48
1 and over,	...	...	...	7
5 and over,	...	...	...	2
10 and over,	...	...	...	3
15 and over,	...	...	...	18
25 and over,	...	...	...	32
35 and over,	...	...	...	32
45 and over,	...	...	...	90
55 and over,	...	...	...	121
65 and over,	...	...	...	202
75 and over,	...	...	...	197
85 and over,	...	...	...	42
				<hr/> 794 <hr/>

Cancer.—During the year, out of 794 deaths, 109 were due to cancer; in other words, 1 in 7.3 died from cancer. It can also be looked at from the point of view of age. Deaths of persons over 45 years of age amount to 652, and of these 97 died from cancer, giving a ratio of 1 in 6.7 deaths.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death rates per 1,000 of the population since 1920:—

1920	...	67	...	1.03	1936	...	92	...	1.42
1921	...	70	...	1.0	1937	...	97	...	1.45
1922	...	78	...	1.1	1938	...	105	...	1.57
1923	...	67	...	0.95	1939	...	104	...	1.5
1924	...	82	...	1.1	1940	...	107	...	1.6
1925	...	81	...	1.1	1941	...	77	...	1.2
1926	...	87	...	1.1	1942	...	106	...	1.7
1927	...	81	...	1.1	1943	...	95	...	1.5
1928	...	78	...	1.1	1944	...	109	...	1.7
1929	...	72	...	1.02	1945	...	104	...	1.6
1930	...	75	...	1.07	1946	...	109	...	1.7
1931	...	80	...	1.06	1947	...	111	...	1.6
1932	...	85	...	1.2	1948	...	100	...	1.4
1933	...	80	...	1.1	1949	...	125	...	1.8
1934	...	90	...	1.5	1950	...	99	...	1.4
1935	...	80	...	1.0	1951	...	109	...	1.6

The following table gives the age periods at which deaths occurred from cancer during the year 1951:—

Age	No. of Deaths		% of Deaths
1 - 14	...	—	—
15 - 24	...	1	0.9
25 - 34	...	3	2.8

Age	No. of Deaths	% of Deaths
35 - 44 ...	8	7.3
45 - 54 ...	21 ...	19.3
55 - 64 ...	30 ...	27.5
65 - 74 ...	28 ...	25.7
75 - 84 ...	17 ...	15.6
85 and over	1 ...	0.9

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered in 1951 was 659, which gave a marriage rate of 9.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the number of marriages and marriage rates since 1921:—

1921 ... 447 ... 5.2	5.1	1936 ... 481 ... 7.2	8.4
1922 ... 436 ... 5.7		1937 ... 506 ... 7.5	
1923 ... 431 ... 4.8		1938 ... 511 ... 7.6	
1924 ... 403 ... 4.9		1939 ... 504 ... 7.4	
1925 ... 368 ... 5.4		1940 ... 706 ... 10.5	
1926 ... 332 ... 5.1	5.38	1941 ... 660 ... 9.6	8.82
1927 ... 373 ... 5.3		1942 ... 651 ... 9.5	
1928 ... 406 ... 5.8		1943 ... 534 ... 7.7	
1929 ... 384 ... 5.4		1944 ... 505 ... 7.3	
1930 ... 380 ... 5.3		1945 ... 695 ... 10.0	
1931 ... 381 ... 5.9	6.44	1946 ... 613 ... 8.8	8.76
1932 ... 396 ... 6.0		1947 ... 617 ... 8.8	
1933 ... 444 ... 6.7		1948 ... 597 ... 8.5	
1934 ... 461 ... 7.0		1949 ... 613 ... 8.7	
1935 ... 436 ... 6.6		1950 ... 633 ... 9.0	
		1951 ... 657 ... 9.7	

Births.—During the year the live births numbered 1,183, giving a birth rate of 17.3.

The following table shows the number of births and birth rates since 1921:—

1921 ... 2281 ... 31.5	26.16	1936 ... 1307 ... 19.7	19.46
1922 ... 1778 ... 25.3		1937 ... 1350 ... 20.0	
1923 ... 1745 ... 24.8		1938 ... 1327 ... 19.5	
1924 ... 1790 ... 24.9		1939 ... 1279 ... 18.8	
1925 ... 1800 ... 24.3		1940 ... 1297 ... 19.3	
1926 ... 1660 ... 23.4	21.38	1941 ... 1382 ... 20.1	19.44
1927 ... 1486 ... 21.1		1942 ... 1292 ... 18.8	
1928 ... 1489 ... 21.1		1943 ... 1357 ... 19.7	
1929 ... 1436 ... 21.1		1944 ... 1446 ... 20.8	
1930 ... 1472 ... 20.2		1945 ... 1234 ... 17.8	
1931 ... 1404 ... 20.6	20.46	1946 ... 1473 ... 21.2	21.06
1932 ... 1366 ... 21.6		1947 ... 1659 ... 23.7	
1933 ... 1326 ... 20.0		1948 ... 1199 ... 21.2	
1934 ... 1353 ... 20.5		1949 ... 1116 ... 20.5	
1935 ... 1299 ... 19.6		1950 ... 1313 ... 18.7	
		1951 ... 1183 ... 17.3	

Infant and Maternal Mortality.—The following table shows infant and maternal mortality rates per 1,000 births, the number of infant deaths and the maternal deaths since 1931.

It is interesting to note that the infant death rate in 1922 was 116 per 1,000 births and that it has gradually lessened to more manageable proportions. In 1951 the number of deaths was 48 and the death rate 41. Of the 48 infants who died in the first year of life, 34 died in the first month of life. These deaths are undoubtedly associated with the period before or during birth.

Year.	Total Births.	Total Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Maternal Deaths.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1931 ...	1404	93	86	9	6.4
1932 ...	1366	129	94	12	8.5
1933 ...	1326	134	101	10	7.5
1934 ...	1353	119	88	10	10.3
1935 ...	1299	86	66	9	6.9
1936 ...	1304	119	91	6	4.6
1937 ...	1350	97	72	7	5.2
1938 ...	1322	80	61	5	3.8
1939 ...	1279	116	91	2	1.5
1940 ...	1297	84	65	6	4.4
1941 ...	1382	101	73	6	4.2
1942 ...	1292	91	70	4	2.9
1943 ...	1357	93	69	3	2.1
1944 ...	1446	78	54	4	2.6
1945 ...	1234	78	64	3	2.3
1946 ...	1473	80	54	3	1.9
1947 ...	1659	107	64	2	1.2
1948 ...	1499	62	41	1	0.7
1949 ...	1446	57	39	3	2.0
1950 ...	1313	50	38	2	1.5
1951 ...	1183	48	41	3	2.5

Child Mortality.—The number of deaths of children between the ages of one and five was 7.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

1. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

Two sessions for ante-natal care of expectant mothers and one session for post-natal care continue to be provided weekly at Airbles Road Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The following table summarises attendances at the ante-natal clinics since 1945:—

Year	New Cases				Attendances
1945	747	...	5282
1946	915	...	7430
1947	965	...	8504
1948	853	...	7682
1949	842	...	7195
1950	648	...	5739
1951	734	...	5676

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The following table summarises attendances at post-natal clinics since 1945. The post-natal clinic began in 1935 with 30 new cases who attended roughly once. In 1951 the numbers are 572, with 1,139 attendances.

Year	New Cases				Attendances
1945	313	...	414
1946	384	...	527
1947	611	...	1187
1948	551	...	1171
1949	650	...	1237
1950	601	...	1167
1951	572	...	1139

2. Child Welfare Clinics.

Two sessions at the Airbles Road Clinic, Motherwell, and one session at the Wishaw Clinic were provided weekly for the purpose of Child Welfare as in previous years.

The following table summarises the work:—

Number of Clinics provided at end of year,		...	2
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Number of first attendances,	...	459	183
Total number of attendances,	...	3860	2502

3. Dental Care.

One session is provided each week at the Town Council's Clinic, Airbles Road, for the purpose of dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Pre-school Children
Number inspected by the Dental Officer, ...	25	9	96
Number found to require treatment,	25	7	95
Number accepting treatment,	25	7	95
Number actually treated by Dental Officer, ...	25	7	95

4. Maternity Outfits and Welfare Foods.

Maternity outfits and welfare foods required for expectant or nursing mothers and young children are issued through the clinics.

5. Care of Premature Babies and their Mothers.

Arrangements are made for the admission of premature babies to Motherwell Maternity Hospital. When such a baby is kept at home, daily visits are made by a health visitor, who assists in the care of the baby and the mother.

6. Infant Mortality.

There were 48 infant deaths in 1951, giving an infant death rate of 41 per 1,000 live births. Rates over the last seven years are as follows:—

1945,	...	...	64
1946,	...	...	54
1947,	...	...	64
1948,	...	...	41
1949,	...	...	39
1950,	...	...	38
1951,	...	...	41

Causes of infant deaths at different ages.

In first 24 hours—

Prematurity,	...	...	...	...	11
Atalectasis,	...	...	...	...	2
Intracranial haemorrhage,	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal toxæmia,	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital debility,	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus,	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic monster,	...	...	...	...	1
Intra-natal asphyxia in elderly primigravida,	...	...	...	...	1
					— 19

From 1 to 7 days—

Prematurity,	...	...	...	...	3
Lobar pneumonia,	...	...	...	...	1
Atalectasis,	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral haemorrhage,	...	...	...	...	1
Acute toxic hepatitis in mongol,	...	...	...	...	1
					— 7

From 1 to 4 weeks—

Broncho-pneumonia,	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia,	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity,	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia—found dead,	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital deformity of thorax,	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital deformity of anus,	...	...	...	...	1
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas,	...	...	...	...	1
					— 8

Total neonatal deaths, 54

From 1 to 3 months—

Prematurity,	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping cough,	...	...	...	...	2
Broncho-pneumonia,	...	...	...	...	2
Meningo-myelocoele,	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia following vomiting,	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary congestion and oedema,	...	...	...	...	1
					— 9

From 3 to 6 months—

Pneumonia,	...	...	...	2
Gastro-enteritis,	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal septicaemia.	..	...	...	1
				— 4

From 6 to 12 months—

Gastro-enteritis,	...	...	...	1
				— 1

Total deaths from 1 month to 1 year. 14

71% of all infant deaths occurred under 1 month of age (i.e., neo-natal), the most common cause of death in this group being prematurity. 65% of the deaths from prematurity occurred in the first 24 hours of life and 82% in the first week of life.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and Children.

Number of illegitimate births in 1951,	...	...	47
Number of deaths in illegitimate infants,	...	...	2

This gives a mortality rate in illegitimate infants of 43 per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate infants at one time were a great problem by reason of the high mortality rate. This has now disappeared and the rate is almost the same as the rate for legitimate children.

MIDWIFERY.

7 full-time midwives were employed during the year. The services of 2 part-time midwives were utilised for relief duties, but with the revocation of Defence Regulation 33, these midwives ceased to practice after 10th December, 1951. The supervision of their work was carried out as before by the Superintendent Nursing Officer, acting under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Notification of Births.

The number of live births notified in the district (including illegitimate) was 1,158, and the number of still births was 33, giving a total number of births notified, 1,191.

Total number of births occurring in institutions,	...	649
Total number of births occurring at home,	...	542

Number of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—

	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone
Midwives employed by the Local Authority, ...	72	398	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Board of Management, ...	—	—	38
Private Practising Midwives, ...	—	—	—
Totals, ...	72	398	38

Other Domiciliary Cases:—

	Doctor engaged	Midwife alone	Without Doctor or Midwife
Midwives employed by the Local Authority, ...	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Board of Management, ...	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives, ...	31	3	—
Totals, ...	31	3	—

Medical Aid under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Number of domiciliary cases in which medical aid was summoned, 2

Administration of Analgesics.

Number of midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesics:—

Domiciliary Midwives,	7
Hospital Sister Midwives,	4

Number of sets of apparatus in use at 31st December, 1951, ... 4
 Number of sets on order at 31st December, 1951, ... —
 Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice, 16
 Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice, 118
 Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1951, ... 1

HEALTH VISITING.

18 nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing were employed full time by the Town Council, half of their time being devoted to health visiting and the other half to home nursing.

The following is a summary of Health Visiting:—

Expectant Mothers—

First Visit,	...	...	...	...	—
Total Visits,	...	...	...	...	—

Children under 1 year—

First Visit,	...	...	...	...	1187
Total Visits,	...	...	...	...	20598

Children 1-5 years—

First Visit,	...	...	...	...	1289
Total Visits,	...	...	...	...	16164

Tuberculosis Cases—

First Visit,	...	...	...	...	217
Total Visits,	...	...	...	...	2438

Other Cases—

First Visit,	...	...	...	...	37
Total Visits,	...	...	...	...	320

Total Visits,	39520
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

HOME NURSING.

The following is a summary of Home Nursing:—

	No. of Cases		No. of Visits	
Infants,	...	35	...	271
Children, 1-5 years,	...	42	...	191
Mothers — Ante-natal,	...	—	...	—
Mothers — Post-natal,	...	3	...	62
Tuberculosis Cases,	...	56	...	2914
General,	...	1043	...	32489
		1179		35927

Health Visiting and Home Nursing are two of the most important health services provided by the Town Council. The Home Nursing Service provides nursing care in all cases of illness treated at home where this is requested. It plays a large part in the care of aged persons, since over 50% of nursing visits in the year are paid to persons over 60 years of age. The number of cases and visits shown in the above table indicates the amount of work involved in Home Nursing. The actual Home Nursing involved is carried out by 16 nurses, who pay an average of 43 visits per week.

Unlike the Home Nursing Service, which concerns itself with the curative aspect of illness, the Health Visiting Service is associated with routine visiting and therefore is probably less prominent in the public eye. Its objects are less dramatic, but its concentration on the prevention of illness and the teaching of healthy living are of more lasting value.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

At the end of 1951, 15 whole-time and 50 part-time Domestic Helps were employed. 244 applications were received for the provision of a domestic help, and in 236 cases help was provided. In 8 cases the application was cancelled by the applicant before the domestic help was sent.

The Domestic Help Service has now been in operation for 2½ years. Consideration of the work done in that time has prompted the employment of domestic helps on the same basis as home nurses. As a result it has been found possible to have the help employed in two or three households and in some cases even four households at one time.

Of the 65 domestic helps employed at the end of the year, 25 were attending two or more households. Of these, 20 attended two households, 4 attended three households and 1 attended four households.

The types of cases dealt with are as follows:—

Illness,	...	...	...	...	80
Confinements,	...	...	...	...	56
Elderly infirm persons,	...	...	...	...	98
The presence of children not over school age,	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 236 <hr/>

The average period of assistance was 8½ weeks.

Wages paid to domestic helps during the year amounted to £7,599 11/-. and the charges recovered from applicants who were granted the services of a domestic help totalled £1,068 16/-.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1951 a total of 872 pre-school children completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation. Of these 414 were inoculated in the Town Council's Clinics in Motherwell and Wishaw and 458 were inoculated by their own doctor. Two immunisation sessions are held weekly, one in the Motherwell area and one in the Wishaw area.

Combined pertussis (whooping cough) and diphtheria inoculation is offered in addition to diphtheria alone, and 377 pre-school children completed the combined inoculation during the year.

Vaccination is at present being carried out by the medical practitioners and the following are the statistics for the year 1951.

Number of Primary Vaccinations.

Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day, ...	395
Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day, ...	10
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day,	3
No local reaction,	35

Number of Re-Vaccinations.

Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day, ...	103
Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day, ...	26
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day,	38
No local reaction,	27

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Notifications.

During the year 217 notifications of cases of tuberculosis were received. The diagnosis was confirmed in 209. There were 192 pulmonary (including 27 persons suffering from pleurisy with effusion) and 17 non-pulmonary cases. The confirmed cases are classified below according to age group and sex incidence:—

PULMONARY.

	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,	6	2	8
5-9 years,	12	1	13
10-14 years,	5	8	13
15-24 years,	30	55	85
25-34 years,	20	12	32
35-44 years,	4	7	11
45-64 years,	18	7	25
65 and over,	4	1	5
	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 192
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NON-PULMONARY.

			Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years.	...	...	1	2	3
5-9 years,	...	...	7	1	8
10-14 years,	...	...	1	—	1
15-24 years,	...	...	—	2	2
25-34 years,	...	...	1	2	3
			—	—	—
			10	7	17
			—	—	—

TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY.

			Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,	...	...	7	4	11
5-9 years,	...	...	19	2	21
10-14 years,	...	...	6	8	14
15-24 years,	...	...	30	57	87
25-34 years,	...	...	21	14	35
35-44 years,	...	...	4	7	11
45-64 years,	...	...	18	7	25
65 and over,	...	...	4	1	5
			—	—	—
			109	100	209
			—	—	—

The 17 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

			Males	Females	Total
Abdominal,	...	...	1	—	1
Bones and Joints,	...	...	2	2	4
Glands,	...	...	1	3	4
Meninges,	...	...	3	2	5
Spine,	...	...	2	—	2
Others,	...	...	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			10	7	17
			—	—	—

The following table shows the number of confirmed new cases notified and the incidence per 1000 of the population since 1921:—

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1921	...	87	1.26	119	1.73	206	2.99
1922	...	123	1.78	119	1.73	242	3.51
1923	...	117	1.69	100	1.45	217	3.14
1924	...	96	1.35	97	1.35	193	2.70
1925	...	104	1.46	116	1.63	220	3.09

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1926	...	79	1.11	72	1.01	151	2.12
1927	...	87	1.23	73	1.03	160	2.26
1928	...	98	1.40	87	1.24	186	2.64
1929	...	76	1.08	81	1.15	157	2.23
1930	...	65	.92	59	.81	124	1.73
1931	...	70	1.07	42	.64	112	1.71
1932	...	74	1.13	51	.77	125	1.90
1933	...	69	1.04	48	.72	117	1.76
1934	...	67	1.00	53	.78	120	1.78
1935	...	73	1.08	43	.64	116	1.72
1936	...	71	1.09	51	.78	122	1.87
1937	...	73	1.12	33	.50	106	1.62
1938	...	65	.99	43	.65	108	1.64
1939	...	74	1.13	40	.61	114	1.74
1940	...	63	.96	37	.56	100	1.52
1941	...	71	1.08	37	.56	108	1.64
1942	...	99	1.40	36	.56	135	1.96
1943	...	98	1.54	42	.66	140	2.20
1944	...	112	1.76	34	.53	146	2.29
1945	...	133	2.07	24	.37	157	2.44
1946	...	168	2.52	32	.48	200	3.00
1947	...	127	1.81	18	.25	145	2.06
1948	...	131	1.85	15	.21	146	2.06
1949	...	131	1.85	21	.29	152	2.14
1950	...	168	2.40	29	.40	197	2.80
1951	...	192	2.82	17	.25	209	3.07

2. All Tuberculosis.

There are 763 persons resident in the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw who are known to be suffering from tuberculosis at 31st December, 1951. These are classified according to age and sex as shown in the following table. The pulmonary cases include persons suffering from pleurisy with effusion.

PULMONARY.

			Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,	...	...	7	2	9
5-9 years,	...	...	19	9	28
10-14 years,	...	...	19	15	34
15-24 years,	...	...	100	164	264
25-34 years,	...	...	100	80	180
35-44 years,	...	...	41	40	81
45-64 years,	...	...	51	23	74
65 and over,	...	...	10	—	10
			347	333	680

NON-PULMONARY.

			Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,	...	...	4	3	7
5-9 years,	...	...	8	5	13
10-14 years,	...	...	5	5	10
15-24 years,	...	...	13	17	30
25-34 years,	...	...	9	10	19
35-44 years,	...	...	—	3	3
45-64 years,	...	...	1	—	1
65 and over,	...	...	—	—	—
			40	43	83
			—	—	—

TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY.

			Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,	...	...	11	5	16
5-9 years,	...	...	27	14	41
10-14 years,	...	...	24	20	44
15-24 years,	...	...	113	181	294
25-34 years,	...	...	109	90	199
35-44 years,	...	...	41	43	84
45-64 years,	...	...	52	23	75
65 and over,	...	...	10	—	10
			387	376	763
			—	—	—

The 83 non-pulmonary cases on the Register are classified as follows:—

			Males	Females	Total
Abdominal,	...	...	1	7	8
Bones and Joints,	...	...	21	14	35
Glands,	...	...	2	8	10
Spine,	...	...	7	11	18
Others,	...	...	9	3	12
			40	43	83
			—	—	—

3. Infective Cases.

Sputum was examined in 484 cases during the year, tubercle bacilli being present in 173. 25% of pulmonary cases are thus known to be sputum positive. The number of known infective cases living at home at 31st December, 1954, is 96. The number of known infective cases living at home at the beginning of the year was 74.

4. Deaths.

There were 40 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 34 being pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary. The following tables give particulars of the persons who died during the year to show

(a) period elapsing between notification and death.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Not notified or notified only at or after death, ...	4	2	—	—	6
Notified less than 1 month before death, ...	1	—	—	1	2
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death, ...	2	—	1	—	3
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death, ...	—	—	—	1	1
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death, ...	2	2	2	—	6
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death, ...	2	6	—	—	8
Notified over 2 years before death, ...	4	9	1	—	14
	15	19	4	2	40

(b) period elapsing between discharge from an institution and death.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution, ...	1	1	—	—	2
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution, ...	2	6	1	—	9

(c) age at death.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	Total
Under 5 years, ...	1		—	1
5-9 years, ...	—		2	2
10-14 years, ...	1		1	2
15-24 years, ...	9		1	10
25-34 years, ...	12		—	12
35-44 years, ...	—		—	—
45-64 years, ...	9		2	11
65 and over, ...	2		—	2
	34		6	40

The following table shows the deaths and death rate per 1,000 of the population from tuberculosis since 1921.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		All Tuberculosis	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1921, ...	48	.68	31	.43	79	1.15
1922, ...	41	.58	34	.49	75	1.07
1923, ...	52	.74	31	.43	83	1.17
1924, ...	44	.60	31	.46	75	1.06
1925, ...	38	.54	21	.30	59	.84
1926, ...	37	.52	17	.24	54	.76
1927, ...	51	.72	29	.42	80	1.14
1928, ...	33	.47	16	.23	49	.70
1929, ...	30	.42	10	.14	40	.56
1930, ...	27	.38	12	.17	39	.55
1931, ...	29	.43	18	.27	47	.70
1932, ...	27	.41	10	.15	37	.56
1933, ...	42	.63	14	.21	56	.84
1934, ...	30	.42	13	.25	43	.67
1935, ...	39	.59	8	.12	47	.71
1936, ...	34	.52	17	.25	51	.78
1937, ...	39	.58	6	.09	45	.67
1938, ...	33	.49	18	.27	51	.76
1939, ...	46	.68	24	.35	70	1.03
1940, ...	43	.67	12	.18	55	.85
1941, ...	39	.60	17	.26	56	.86
1942, ...	42	.65	12	.19	54	.84
1943, ...	35	.55	14	.22	49	.77
1944, ...	44	.69	18	.29	62	.98
1945, ...	48	.75	12	.19	60	.94
1946, ...	55	.83	13	.19	68	1.02
1947, ...	62	.98	13	.18	75	1.07
1948, ...	47	.67	10	.14	57	.81
1949, ...	61	.86	6	.09	67	.95
1950, ...	41	.59	11	.15	52	.74
1951, ...	34	.50	6	.09	40	.59

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following table indicates the number of patients who received institutional treatment during the year:—

Pulmonary.

	Adults		Children		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In Institutions on 1.1.51.	32	50	5	3	90
Admitted during year. ...	60	67	8	5	140
Discharged during year.	35	53	5	5	98

	Adults		Children		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Died in Insitutions—					
(a) In final residence					
28 or more days, ...	9	7	1	—	17
(b) In final residence					
under 28 days, ...	—	2	—	—	2
In Institutions on 31.12.51,	48	55	7	3	113

Non-Pulmonary.

	Adults		Children		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In Institutions on 1.1.51,	5	6	8	2	21
Admitted during year, ...	3	2	7	4	16
Discharged during year,	6	3	1	—	10
Died in Institutions—					
(a) In final residence					
28 or more days, ...	—	1	4	—	5
(b) In final residence					
under 28 days, ...	—	1	—	—	1
In Institutions 31.12.51,	2	3	10	6	21

Hospital beds accommodating patients from the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw were, at the end of the year, distributed as follows:—

Wishaw Hospital,	...	...	...	47
Law Hospital,	...	...	...	21
Stonehouse Hospital,	..	..	..	14
Hairmyres Hospital,	...	.	...	12
Strathclyde Hospital,	..	...	...	16
Bridge of Earn Hospital,	..	...	...	7
Switzerland Sanatoria,	...	...	...	6
Cowglen Military Hospital,	...	...	...	4
Bridge of Weir Sanatorium,	...	...	...	3
Glen-o-Dee Sanatorium,	...	...	...	2
Glenlee Hospital,	...	...	...	2
Udson Hospital,	...	...	...	1
Bangour Hospital,	...	...	...	1
Roadmeetings Hospital,	...	...	...	1
Shotts Sanatorium,	...	...	...	1
Kingussie Sanatorium,	...	...	...	1
Hartwood Hospital,	...	...	...	1
Total,	...	...	...	134

The number awaiting admission to hospital at 31st December, 1951, was 49. 67 were awaiting admission at 1st January, 1951. Of the pulmonary cases admitted during the year, 57 (41%) were sputum positive. Of the pulmonary cases discharged during the year 8 (8%) were sputum positive.

CONTACT INVESTIGATION AND B.C.G. VACCINATION.

767 contacts were traced during the year and were offered X-ray of chest. 222 contacts under 15 years of age were offered tuberculin skin tests and of these 174 accepted.

The following table shows the results obtained from skin testing of contacts:—

			Tuberculin Tested	Positive	Negative
Under 1 year,	...	...	11	5	6
1-4 years,	...	...	58	35	23
5-9 years,	...	...	51	29	22
10-15 years,	...	...	54	34	20
			<hr/> 174	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 71

Of the 71 negative contacts, vaccination was postponed in 24 cases owing to lack of segregation. 48 were B.C.G. vaccinated with the following results:—

			B.C.G. Vaccination	Conversion
Under 1 year,	...	...	15	15
1-4 years,	...	...	13	13
5-9 years,	...	...	9	9
10-15 years,	...	...	11	11
			<hr/> 48	<hr/> 48

Of the 48 children vaccinated 12 came from areas outside the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw.

DOMICILIARY SUPERVISION.

Cases under supervision and treatment,	...	...	763
Visits by Health Visitors,	...	...	2438
Cases nursed at home,	...	...	56
Home Nursing Visits,	...	...	2914
Cases having domestic help,	..	...	12

HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS.

52 tuberculous persons were rehoused during the year. They occupied 15% of the total houses built during the year. Tuberculous persons have been rehoused under the Burgh General Points Scheme with a special range of 12-24 points granted on account of their illness. Experience has shown that under this arrangement the most urgent infective cases living at home did not necessarily obtain sufficient points to enable them to be rehoused. It has been felt that to obtain the necessary rehousing of urgent cases, tuberculous persons should be considered outwith the pointage scheme in order of priority as assessed by the Medical Officer of Health. It is hoped that this new arrangement will be introduced early in 1952. Pending this, 20 houses were allocated in November, 1951, to tuberculous persons outwith the pointage scheme.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The following statement shows the number of Lunatic and Mental Defective patients dealt with under the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy Acts for the year 1951.

(A) LUNATICS.

				Males	Females	Total
Number of patients as at 1st						
January, 1951,	..	...	...	116	87	203
Added during year,	...	...	...	30	37	67
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				146	124	270
Ceased during year: —						
				Males	Females	
By death, ... ..	...	11	7			
By discharges recovered, ...	...	5	8			
By discharged at own request, ...	...	12	18			
By ceased otherwise, ...	...	3	2			
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				31	35	66
Number of patients as at 31st						
December, 1951,	...	...	...	115	89	204
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Boarded-out in private dwellings, including patients liberated on probation, ... ..	...	...	...	6	7	13
In Hartwood Mental Hospital, ...	...	109	78			187
In Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital, ...	...	—	1			1
In Hawkhead Mental Hospital, ...	...	—	1			1
In Licensed Wards of Institutions, ...	...	—	2			2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				115	89	204
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(B) MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients as at 1st			
January, 1951,	39	48	87
Added during year,	4	2	6
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ceased during year:—			
	Males	Females	
By death,	2	—	
By dismissal,	—	—	
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> —	<hr/> 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of patients as at			
31st December, 1951,	41	50	91
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Boarded-out in private dwellings, including patients liberated on licence,	18	15	33
In Kirkland's Inst. for Mental Defectives,	15	13	28
In Birkwood Inst. for Mental Defectives,	5	13	18
In St. Charles' Inst. for Mental Defectives,	1	4	5
In St. Joseph's Inst. for Mental Defectives,	—	3	3
In Larbert Inst. for Mental Defectives,	1	—	1
In Waverley Park Inst. for Mental Defectives	—	1	1
In St. Aiden's Inst. for Mental Defectives,	1	—	1
In Old Monkland Home for Mental Defectives,	—	1	1
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Disease Service is now a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board, and there are four centres at which clinics are held—at Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge; Oak Lodge, Hamilton; Strathelyde Hospital, Motherwell; and Wishaw Hospital, Wishaw.

The following figures are furnished by Dr Hamilton, the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, and give an indication of the extent of Venereal Diseases in the Burgh during the year 1951.

The number of patients from the Burgh dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient department for the first time and found to suffer from disease are as under-noted:—

Syphilis,	9
Gonorrhoea,	14
Non-specific venereal infection, ...	11
Condition other than Venereal, ...	18
	—
	52
	—

Total number of attendances at Clinics, ... 1,065

Patients requiring in-patient hospital treatment are admitted to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell. Patients who received in-patient treatment during the year 1951.

	No. of Cases		No. of days	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Syphilis,	2	2	78	38
Gonorrhoea,	—	—	—	—
Other,	—	—	—	—

In the five years preceding the Second World War the average annual number of cases of syphilis was 17 and that of gonorrhoea 52. During the war years the incidence of syphilis rose to 31 cases per annum while gonorrhoea fell to 28 cases per annum. Both these diseases showed a marked rise in the first post-war year, 1946. In that year syphilis rose to 45 and gonorrhoea to 54. Thereafter the incidence has fallen to 6 cases of syphilis and 12 cases of gonorrhoea in 1950. There is a slight increase in 1951, but the low figures have been maintained showing that the venereal diseases are fast losing their importance. The number of attendances of Burgh patients at V.D. Centres has fallen gradually from 6,516 in 1935 to 1,065 in 1951. This reduction is due to the short period required by modern treatment in addition to the lowered incidence of the disease.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases coming under observation during School Inspections are notified by the Executive School Medical Officer to the Medical Officer of Health. Such cases are treated at home or at the Clinic.

Scabies,	...	...	...	11
Impetigo,	...	...	...	3
Mumps, ...	...	...	...	—
Measles,	...	...	...	1
Chickenpox,	...	...	...	6
Ringworm,	...	..	...	--
German Measles,	...	...	...	—

There has been a considerable drop in the number of cases of scabies reported as coming under observation during School Medical Inspection, as the following table shows:—

1938,	...	...	...	100 cases
1939,	...	...	...	150 cases
1940,	...	...	...	245 cases
1941,	...	...	...	348 cases
1942,	...	...	...	313 cases
1943,	...	...	...	468 cases
1944,	...	...	...	469 cases
1945,	...	...	...	300 cases
1946,	...	...	...	237 cases
1947,	...	...	...	103 cases
1948,	...	...	...	48 cases
1949,	...	...	...	15 cases
1950,	...	...	...	5 cases
1951,	...	...	...	11 cases

Scabies is a skin disease which is fast disappearing largely due to an improved consciousness of cleanliness, careful examination in school and child welfare centres and improved treatment.

FOOD SUPPLY.

1. **Milk.**—A detailed report on the milk supply to the Burgh is given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shows some particulars of samples of graded milks:—

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples Taken	Unsatisfactory.
		Test for Bacteriological Count, Coliform Bacilli, Phosphatase, Methylene Blue
Tuberculin Tested,	... 131	22
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised),	... 122	19
Pasteurised. ...	... 83	8
Ordinary, ...	... 13	—
Pasteurised School,	... 31	3
Total, ...	380	52

2. **Ice Cream.** At 31st December, 1951, there were 47 premises in the Burgh in which ice cream was manufactured and all of these have been registered. There are also 48 vehicles registered under the regulations. 45 premises in which ice cream is sold are exempt from registration as the ice cream is received in a wrapper or other containers. A detailed report is given in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

3. **Meat and Other Foods.** Particulars of meat and other foods are dealt with in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

4. **Clean Food.** The movement for cleaner food which was begun in 1949 has been continued through visits to food premises in the course of which methods of improper handling have been pointed out and alternatives discussed.

An effort was made to deter customers from taking dogs into premises where food is sold. The matter was taken up with the local Merchants' Associations, who found no objection to the suggestion. It was agreed that shopkeepers should be asked to exhibit an appropriate notice in their premises.

The whole question of prohibiting dogs in food shops required to be considered in the light of the actual danger which exists. Contamination can result only with food which is exposed within reach of the animal, particularly in vegetable shops where the food may be found lying on the floor. If food management is good no dog on a lead would have access to any foodstuffs. Where management is bad the danger of contamination is probably greater from street dirt carried in by customers. It would seem, therefore, that efforts should be concentrated on ensuring that shopkeepers do not expose their foodstuffs to any source of dirt, human or animal. Under such conditions the presence of a dog on a lead in food premises should give no cause for alarm.

PIG FEEDING PLANT.

Numerous complaints of smell arising from this plant have been received over the past four years from occupants of houses adjacent to the plant. Two alternative courses of action have been considered, removal to a more suitable site and improvement to the plant in order to reduce smell to a minimum. Suitable alternative sites have been examined and the cost of dismantling and re-erection of the plant on one of these was estimated in February, 1951, at £11,500.

The plant has been kept under close observation and as a result of frequent visits the following improvements have been carried out. Fumes, the soluble portion of which was previously cooled, dissolved in water, chlorinated and discharged into a

sewer, are now passed through the fire before discharge into the chimney flue. This has eliminated the smell arising from man-holes over the sewer.

Much of the smell to be found in the room which houses the cookers arises during the emptying of the cooked material from the cookers into bins. In order to reduce this source of smell, it was planned towards the end of the year to fit a canopy over the outlet of each cooker so that the fumes could be led into the chimney. This improvement should be completed early in 1952.

While it is considered that the smell from this building is not such as to constitute a nuisance, it is felt that the plant must be kept under constant observation with a view to using all means of reducing causes of smell.

CEMENT WORKS.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1949 to complaints of dust emission from a cement works. In 1950 the assistance of a firm of consulting engineers was sought to advise on whether or not the best practicable means was being taken to prevent dust emission. A preliminary report from this firm advised further tests following repairs and alterations to the plant. By the end of 1951 no further report had yet been received on account of numerous delays in carrying out these repairs.

Little change was observed during the year in the emission of dust from the works.

HOUSING.

During the year 1951 the following houses were occupied:—

	Apartments						Tls.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
No. of permanent houses occupied,	—	—	147	181	12	—	340
No. of existing houses occupied,	8	20	33	8	3	—	72

The above houses were occupied as follows:—

No. of Families dealt with as Key Workers,	22
No. of Families rehoused from unfit houses,	34
No. of Families removed from sub-let rooms,	184
No. of Families removed from overcrowded houses,	172

Included in the above are 52 families who were rehoused because tuberculosis existed in the family.

During the year 639 houses were inspected as a result of complaints lodged in respect of nuisances (as defined in Public Health Act), dirty houses and disrepair

The following table indicates the number of houses which have been built annually since 1920:—

1920,	...	...	...	12 houses.
1921,	...	...	...	71 houses.
1922,	...	...	...	187 houses.
1923,	...	...	...	180 houses.
1924,	...	...	...	64 houses.
1925,	...	...	...	211 houses.
1926,	...	...	...	194 houses.
1927,	...	...	...	244 houses.
1928,	...	...	...	130 houses.
1929,	...	...	...	94 houses.
1930,	...	...	...	58 houses.
1931,	...	...	...	284 houses.
1932,	...	...	...	252 houses.
1933,	...	...	...	65 houses.
1934,	...	...	...	361 houses.
1935,	...	...	...	415 houses.
1936,	...	...	...	431 houses.
1937,	...	...	...	312 houses.
1938,	...	...	...	394 houses.
1939,	...	...	...	345 houses.
1940,	...	...	...	221 houses.
1941,	...	...	...	136 houses.
1942,	...	...	...	105 houses.
1943,	...	...	...	128 houses.
1944,	...	...	...	112 houses.
1945,	...	...	...	12 permanent houses.
1946,	...	...	...	433 temporary houses.
				108 permanent houses.
1947,	...	...	...	203 temporary houses.
				294 permanent houses.
1948,	...	...	...	108 temporary houses.
				289 permanent houses.
1949,	...	...	...	186 permanent houses.
1950,	...	...	...	174 permanent houses.
1951,	...	...	...	340 permanent houses

HOUSING NEEDS.

A comprehensive housing survey was carried out in April and May, 1951, to assess the housing needs of the Burgh. In view of the amount of work involved in such a survey, it was decided to concentrate all the available staff of the Public Health and Sanitary Departments on the work. In this way the survey

was completed in a matter of 3-4 weeks. The information was collected by the nursing staff who, for this purpose, visited every house in the Burgh.

The information obtained from the survey is presented under four headings:—

- (a) Number and category of houses existing at present.
- (b) The extent of overcrowding.
- (c) Estimate of houses required to meet present needs.
- (d) Further analysis of existing Category 2 houses.

(a) Number and category of houses existing at present.

Category 1.

Houses which are modern and in all respects fit for human habitation,	9,531
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Category 2.

Houses which, though structurally sound, are not in all respects modern, but which can be modernised,	7,463
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Category 3.

Houses which are unfit for human habitation' and are not capable of being rendered fit at reason- able expense,	1,587
--	-------

Total houses in Burgh,	18,581
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(b) Extent of Overcrowding.

Overcrowded Category 1 houses,	545	545
Category 1 houses not overcrowded,	8986	

Total Category 1 houses,	9531
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Overcrowded Category 2 houses,	1715	1715
Category 2 houses not overcrowded,	5748	

Total Category 2 houses,	7463
---------------------------------	------

Overcrowded Category 3 houses,	586	586
Category 3 houses not overcrowded,	1001	

Total Category 3 houses,	1587
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Total number of tenants in overcrowded conditions,	2846
Total number of sub-tenants in the Burgh,	1773

Houses required to accommodate overcrowded tenants and sub-tenants,	4619
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The figure of 4,619 houses required to alleviate overcrowding is reduced to 389 by the fact that overcrowded Category 1 houses when vacated can be re-occupied and that all Category 2 houses may be modernised and re-occupied. This is shown in the following table:—

		Number of Apartments						Tl.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
(a)	Gross number of houses required to abate overcrowding and accommodate sub-tenants ...	—	708	2143	1228	330	210	4619
(b)	Vacated Category 1 houses, ...	—	128	270	134	13	—	545
<hr/>								
(c)	Houses required to abate remaining overcrowding, ...	—	580	1873	1094	317	210	4074
(d)	When modernised 7,463 Category 2 houses will yield, ...	—	580	1873	1094	138	—	3685
<hr/>								
(e)	Houses requiring to be built after utilisation of vacated Category 1 houses and modernised Category 2 houses, ...	—	—	—	—	179	210	389
<hr/>								

(c) Estimate of houses required to meet present needs.

To abate overcrowding, ...	...	...	...	...	...	389
To replace Category 2 houses, not overcrowded, but lost through modernisation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5748
To replace Category 3 houses, not overcrowded,	1001
<hr/>						
Houses required to meet present needs,	7138
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(d) Further analysis of existing Category 2 houses.

In view of the recent war and the difficulty in the building of houses, Local Authorities have been loth to schedule houses for demolition or closure unless absolutely necessary. It seemed,

therefore, of interest to analyse the present Category 2 houses to see to what extent they approached the point of scheduling.

Of the 7,463 Category 2 houses, 177 (2%) are owned by the Local Authority and 7,286 (98%) are privately owned. 4,787 (64%) of them are two apartment houses. 46% have lavatories common to two houses. 13% have lavatories common to three houses and 15% have lavatories common to four houses. The majority of Category 2 houses are therefore privately owned two apartment houses with lavatories common to other houses. Many of them, if not modernised, will approach the point of scheduling in the near future.

It is not known to what extent the housing position in the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw may be typical of that in other Burghs. It is not a happy position and the estimate of needs is an optimistic one in as much as it anticipates the modernisation of 7,463 Category 2 houses (98% of them privately owned). As has been shown, failure to modernise these will result in many of them becoming unfit for human habitation in the near future. In this event, the housing position in the Burgh is likely to be much less favourable than described above.



FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities, ...	341	217	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, ...	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises), ...	9	15	—	—
Total, ...	350	232	2	—

The following table gives particulars of the defects which were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
				Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1), ...	6	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2), ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3), ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4), ...	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6), ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient, ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective, ...	4	4	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes, ...	2	2	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work), ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	13	13	—	5	—

OUT-WORK.

Nature of Work	Number of out- workers in August		Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council		Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	
	list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	(c)	of default in sending lists to the Council	—	—	—
Wearing apparel, making, etc., ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following tables show the work done at special treatment Centres.

Weekly sessions are held in connection with the Ophthalmic, Diabetes and X-ray and Artificial Pneumothorax Clinics and twice weekly sessions in the case of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, at which Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat and Diabetes specialists are in attendance. Under agreement with the Education Authority, school children are also treated at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. These Clinics are the responsibility of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

Artificial Sunlight and General Clinics are held daily.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

Tuberculosis—

		New Cases	Attendances
Pre-school children,	...	—	—
Others,	... ..	11	181
		<hr/> 11	<hr/> 181

Rickets—

		New Cases	Attendances
Pre-school children,	...	1	5
Others,	... ..	—	—
		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 5

Others—

		New Cases	Attendances
Pre-School Children,	...	81	876
Others,	... ..	22	330
		<hr/> 103	<hr/> 1206

Totals—

		New Cases	Attendances
Pre-School Children,	...	82	881
Others,	... ..	33	511
		<hr/> 115	<hr/> 1392

GENERAL CLINIC.

				Cases	Attendances
Ear,	...	...	...	2	4
Eye,	...	...	...	—	—
Skin,	...	...	...	—	—
Various,	...	...	...	86	102
				<hr/> 88 <hr/>	<hr/> 106 <hr/>

X-RAY CLINIC.

				Attendances	Plates
Tuberculosis,	...	...	...	2019	2034
Pre-School Children,	...	...	...	212	222
Others,	...	...	...	2467	2477
				<hr/> 4698 <hr/>	<hr/> 4733 <hr/>

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.

Number of Patients attending,	...	...	79
Number of attendances,	...	...	633

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

	0-5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Mothers	T.B.	Tl.
Number of New Cases,	54	6	3	57	120
Total Attendances,	175	20	3	196	394
Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed, ...	47	4	—	29	80
Number receiving other treatment, ...	4	—	—	6	10

DIABETIC CLINIC.

The total number of cases known to be suffering from diabetes in the Burgh is 155. The following table gives an indication of the work of the Clinic since its inception:—

Date.	Number of New Patients.	Deaths.	Not returning to Clinic.	Total Attendances.
1940	... 94	4	16	828
1941	... 34	1	6	801
1942	... 25	2	4	872
1943	... 31	5	8	800
1944	... 30	11	5	892

Date.	Number of New Patients.	Deaths.	Not returning to Clinic.	Total Attendances.
1945	... 23	7	6	813
1946	... 31	9	5	844
1947	... 39	10	4	983
1948	... 40	4	17	1119
1949	... 44	11	18	983
1950	... 25	8	10	894
1951	... 38	8	25	862

Number of Health Visits paid, ... 11,407

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

				Ante- and Post- Natal Cases and Children 0.5 years	School Children	T.B. and Other Cases	Total
New Cases,	...	...	...	212	352	14	578
Total attendances,	317	737	22	1076

Under General Anaesthetic—

Tonsils and adenoids removed,	174	266	—	440
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Examinations, etc.—

Nose,	—	—	3	3
Throat,	128	394	16	538
Ears,	9	4	4	17



12 AUG 1952